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BOOK NOTICES.

The Final Cause as Principle of Cognition and Principle in Nature. By Professor G. S. Morris, M. A., Michigan University, U. S. To which there is added the Discussion thereon. London: Robert Hardwicke. 1875. For sale by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York.

This pamphlet is a second edition of the valuable essay of Prof. Morris. It was read before the Victoria Institute or Philosophical Society of Great Britain. In this edition appears the discussion that followed the reading of the paper, and the reply by Prof. Morris.

Absolute Money. A New System of National Finance under a Coöperative Government. By Britton A. Hill, author of "Liberty and Law." Published by Soule, Thomas & Wentworth, 208 S. Fourth street, St. Louis. For sale by Gray, Baker & Co., 407 N. Fourth street, St. Louis, Missouri.

In this new work Mr. Hill elaborates at length his scheme of an Absolute National Money, of which he gave the outlines in "Liberty and Law," two years ago. In the present work he has connected his scheme with the historical growth and development of money in its various phases of metallic money, money of account, bills of exchange, and government bonds. The subjoined Table of Contents will give some notion of the wide field over which Mr. Hill has extended his researches.

Part First—Chap. I., Nature of Metallic Money and of Money of Account; Chap. II., The Bank of Venice; Chap. III., Bills of Exchange; Chap. IV., The Fairs of Europe; Chap. V., Government Issues and Bonds; Chap. VI., Banks and Bank Issues; Chap. VII., History of Our American Paper Money. Appendix to Part I., The Five Milliard Franco-Prussian Loan. Part Second—Absolute Money—Chap. I., The Nature of Absolute Money; Chap. II., The Superiority of Absolute Money over every Bond Scheme; Chap. III., Relation of Absolute Money to Coin; Chap. IV., John Law's Paper Money Scheme; Chap. V., A Specie Basis necessarily a Falsehood, a Delusion, and an Absurdity; Chap. VI., The True Basis of Absolute Money; Chap. VII., Relation of Absolute Money to Foreign Exchanges; Chap. VIII., Absolute Money would Cause neither Inflation nor an Increase of Prices; Chap. IX., How to Substitute Absolute Money for our Bonds; Chap. X., Relation of the Absolute Money to the National and other Banks. Appendix to Part II.: The Scottish Banking System.

Philosophische Monatshefte. Berlin: Verlag von F. Henschel.

We have received the ten numbers of the ninth volume of this interesting periodical, for the year 1873; also its tenth volume, for 1874.

Vol. IX. opens with an article on "Mechanical Causality," by Dr. Wille, followed by a lengthy dissertation on the "Logical Question," from the pen of Professor Rabus. Dr. Volkelt discusses "Kant's Position towards the Unconscious Logical"; and the Rev. G. Knauer, "The Real Logical Forms of Judgment in the Moment of Relation and Three Forms of Synthetical Conclusions." Dr. Wildauer contributes an essay towards the "History of Psychology"; Dr. Liebmann, a paper on the "Kant-Laplace Cosmogony"; and Dr. Conrad Hermann, a paper on "The Grammatical Classes of Words

and their Significance for the Doctrine of Thinking." Dr. Jung contributes an essay on the "Philosophy of Feuerbach."

Of the Book Reviews, we notice specially the following:—Dr. Freund's review of Struhnek's "History of Philosophy"; Dr. Hartsen's review of Horwicz's "Psychology"; Drossbach "On the Various Degrees of Intelligence and Morality in Nature," reviewed by Professor Schmid-Schwarzenberg; Caspari's "The Primitive History of Mankind," reviewed by Bratuscheck; Stumpf's "On the Psychological Origin of our Notions of Space," reviewed by Dr. Johnson; and Dr. Wetzel's "The Conception of a Final Cause in Spinoza's Philosophy," reviewed by Dr. Volkelt. A number of minor book notices, notices of lectures, and other items of interest to the students of philosophy, complete the ninth volume.

Vol. X. opens with an article by Dr. Struve, "The Psychological-Metaphysical Analysis of the Conception of Necessity"; followed by one from Dr. Bratuscheck on "Philosophy as an Obligatory Object of Normal School Education," an article examining at length the connection between philosophy and pedagogics, and showing the necessity of requiring from each teacher in public schools a certain amount of philosophical culture as an essential element in the perfection of public education. Dr. Goebel has an exceedingly interesting article on "Galileo's Principles" of Physical Science. Dr. Gustav Schneider treats of the Doctrine of Ideas in Plato's *Philebus*; Dr. Conrad Hermann discusses the present philosophical significance of Aristotle, and Dr. Reinhold Hoppe explains the idea of Necessity; Dr. v. Struve gives a philosophical or metaphysical analysis of the idea of Freedom; Dr. Rabus continues his discussion of the Logical Question, taking up in this article Judgment and Notion; Dr. O. Marpurg's letters are continued on Ethics and Religion.

Of the reviews in this volume, we would mention Dr. Windelband's review of Sigwart's "Logic"; Laas's review of Teichmueller's "Immortality of the Soul"; Dr. Riehl's review of Zange's "Ethics," and Professor Lutterbeck's criticism of Fichte's "Theistical View of the World." A critical exposition of the philosophical literature of the Poles is given by Dr. H. v. Struve; Dr. Bratuscheck writes *in memoriam* of George Weisseborn; Dr. Horwicz takes ground against Brentano's empirical basis for Psychology; Dr. L. Weis in an article on Philosophical and Exact Investigation reviews Katzenberger's "*A priori* and Ideal Factors of Science"; J. C. Fischer's "Materialistic Views on Consciousness" are criticized by Dr. Schmolke; Dr. Sengler reviews Ludwig Weis's position on "Anti-materialism" and "The Old and New Faith," and also Volkelt's views on "The Unconscious and Pessimism"; Dr. L. Weis reviews DuBois Reymond's famous lecture on the "Limits of the Scientific Knowledge of Nature"; Dr. Hartsen notices Debay's *Philosophie du Mariage*.

It is curious to observe how largely German philosophic labor is devoted to Aristotle at the present time. In the list of philosophical lectures in twenty-nine institutions, for the semester 1874-5, one counts twenty courses of lectures given on some phase or phases of Aristotle's doctrines. It would seem as though Hegel's recommendation to have a chair devoted specially to Aristotle in each University had been acted upon.

Representative Names in the History of English Literature. By H. H. Morgan. Boston: Ginn Brothers. 1875.

"The plan adopted" in this work—to use the words of its author—"aims at an answer to the various rational questions which might be asked about an author: When did he live, who were his contemporaries, what was his stand-point, what are his representative works, for what and how far can we trust him, who vouched for his reliability, and what did he do to further the progress of literature? The selection of names has been made with reference to the authors whom the world has accepted as representatives in English literature; as minor writers there have been added those whose services have an historical value. Literature has been understood in the strictest sense—the perfect adaptation of the form to the thought expressed; judgment is pronounced from the æsthetic point of view, and not from that of Ethics, Politics, or Commerce; Oratory, Theology, Physics, and Metaphysics, have been excluded except when their form has entitled them to literary recognition."

The Philosophy of History in France and Germany. By Robert Flint, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in the University of St. Andrews. New York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. 1875.

This is an American reprint of the volume already noticed in this journal, last year. It is hoped that the excellent work will meet with a large sale.

The Theory of the Beautiful. By Samuel Tyler, LL.D. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. 1873.

This essay attempts, with many proofs and illustrations, to establish the theory that the beautiful consists in the analogy felt between various objects in nature and woman; and a consequent association between them in the imagination by which the influences of those objects over the human heart is greatly heightened.

An Effort to Analyze the Moral Idea. By Robert D. Allen, superintendent of Kentucky Military Institute, Farmdale, Ky. Nashville, Tenn. 1875.

This analysis first finds that man is a spiritual being and that there is a spiritual substance, thinking, sentient, and will-acting; that the source of the idea of obligation is in the faculty of reason. The relations of virtue and vice to happiness and pleasure are then discriminated and discussed. His "moral chain of consequences" involves the following links: (1) liberty, (2) freedom, (3) moral law, (4) obligation, (5) moral ought, (6) virtue vivified, (7) happiness, (8) self-love, (9) worship.

The Morality of Prohibitory Liquor Laws. An Essay. By William B. Weeden. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1875.

The writer of this volume believes that "the whole fabric of our legal and political action has been strained and injured by the institution and administration of the liquor laws. He believes that one of the first and most important steps in the much talked about reform of civil government must be, to turn the humane temperance impulse away from its abnormal action in law and in the state, and to give it natural play in the ethical improvement of the individual man and of society."

The Willey House and Sonnets. By Thomas William Parsons. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son. 1875.

Proceedings of the Fifth Meeting of the International Business College Association, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 10, 1873. Milwaukee. (Containing an Address by E. G. Folsom, Principal of the Albany (N. Y.) Business College, on VALUE IN MAN" treated philosophically.)